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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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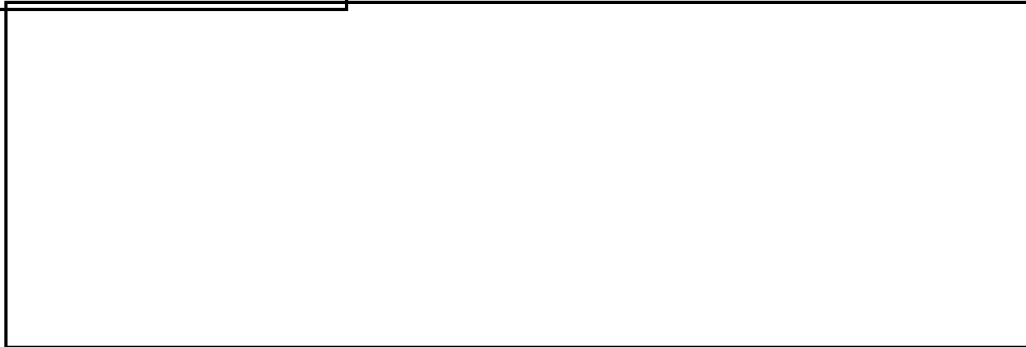
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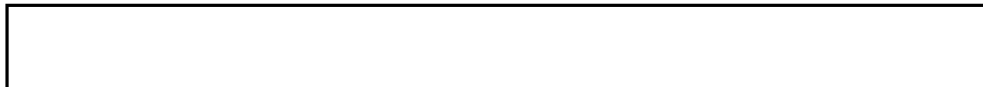
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6. Jordan: Nasir to try to exploit public dissatisfaction in Jordan with government's handling of elections. (*Page vi*)



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8. Watch Committee Conclusions. (*Page vii*)

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## DAILY BRIEF

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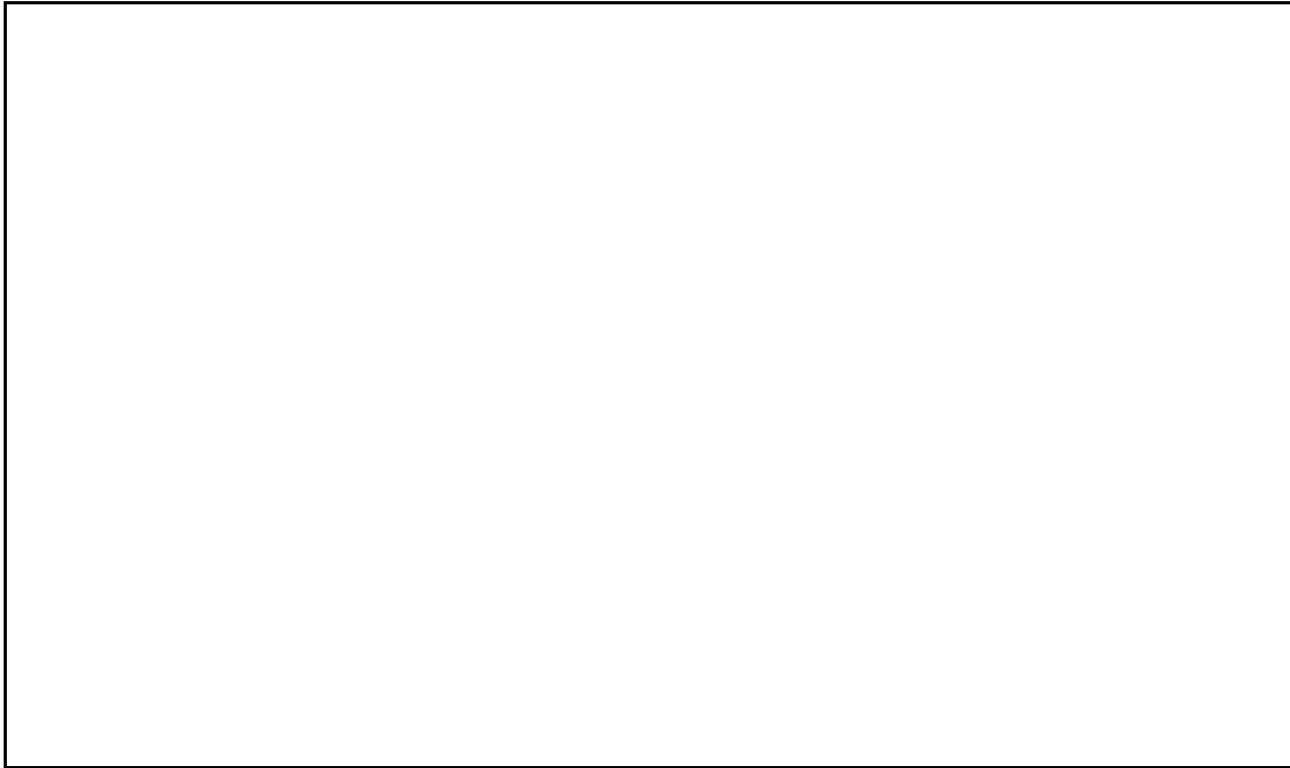
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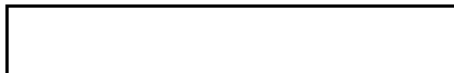


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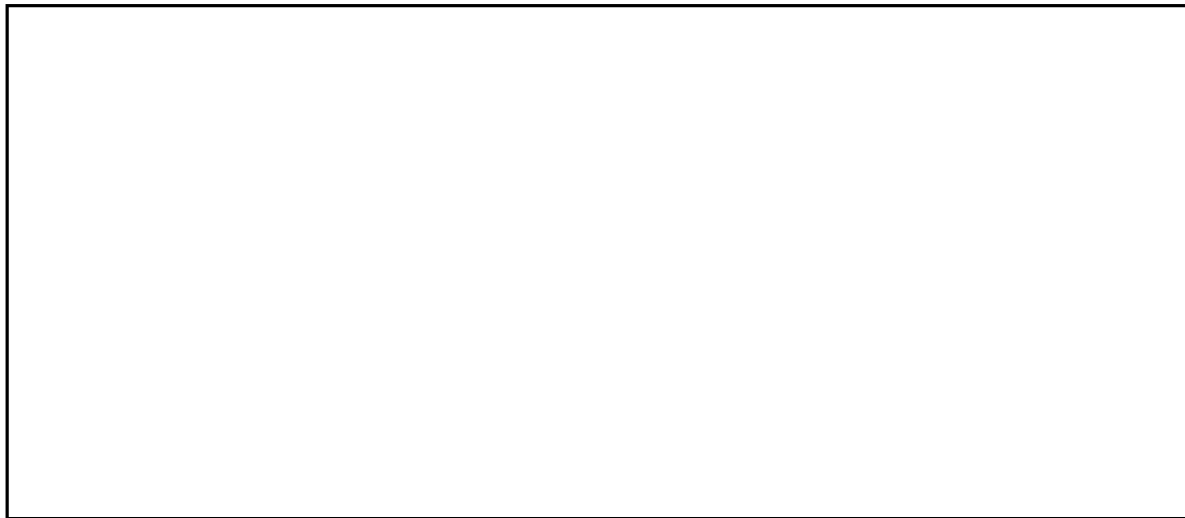
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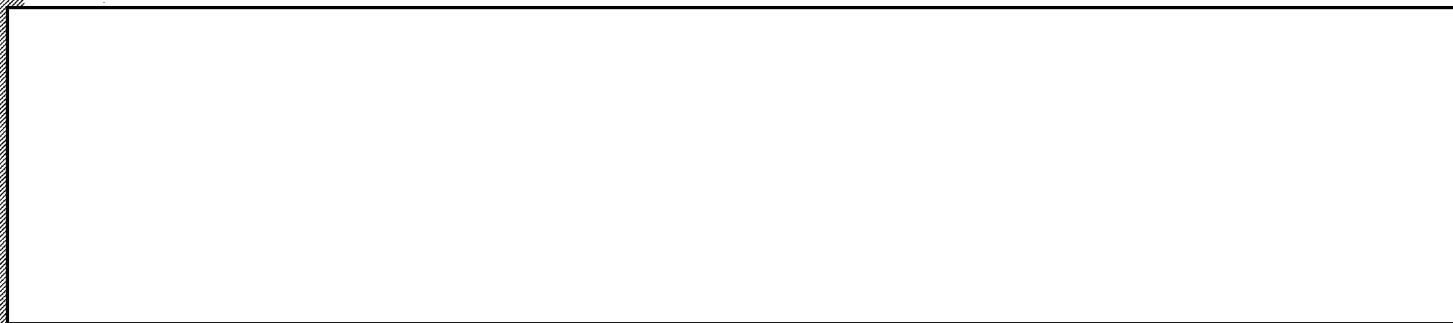


Jordan: All prospective candidates in the 19 October Jordanian parliamentary elections have been required to obtain "good conduct" certificates from Public Security authorities before submitting their nominations to local election officials. Since the director of Public Security is under orders to give certificates only to those candidates on a government list, nearly two thirds of the lower house of Parliament have already been declared elected without contest.

Nasir, who has broken relations with Jordan because of the latter's prompt recognition of the new Syrian regime, can be expected to attempt to exploit public dissatisfaction in Jordan with the election procedures. (Backup, Page 3)

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WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

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[On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the United States Intelligence Board concludes that:]

[No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate direct military action in the immediate future.]

NO

NOTE: [Although recently noted actions to strengthen Soviet bloc forces serve to improve bloc military preparedness, the USSR continues to maintain an appearance of willingness to negotiate a settlement on Berlin.]

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Egypt-Syria: [(Carried on Page ii of Daily Brief,)]

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The Jordanian Elections

In accordance with changes made last year in Jordan's electoral law, the number of seats in the next parliament will be 60, an increase of ten over the number in the current parliament. The seats are distributed equally between East Jordan and the Palestinian West Bank in an effort to mollify the country's Palestinian populace, which has long complained that it is inadequately represented in parliament and in important positions of the government.

In Jerusalem independent and moderate opposition candidates refused to register as a protest against the government's tactics regarding applications submitted by prominent candidates for the required "good conduct" certificates. Consequently, by the close of the registration period, only the two progovernment incumbents had been announced as having been registered for the five Jerusalem seats. The government thereupon recruited a rural village headman, a taxi driver, and a police detective as candidates and announced that they too had won since they were uncontested. The people of Jerusalem are said to be "astounded and disgusted."

Prohibitions against the candidacy of anyone regarded as a security risk have been imposed in order to avoid a situation such as developed after the parliamentary elections in 1956, which were relatively free from government interference. Pro-Nasir opposition elements dominated the 1956 parliament and facilitated maneuvers which led to a nearly successful coup against King Husayn in 1957. Since then political parties have been proscribed. Elections were to have been held last October but they were postponed for one year following the assassination of Prime Minister Majalli on 29 August 1960.

Husayn is aware of the current unfavorable reaction to the government's election tactics but has taken no corrective action. Increased security precautions have been taken against possible Egyptian-instigated acts of sabotage or terrorism now that relations with Cairo have again been broken.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Chairman, Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director



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